

WASHINGTON CITY, June 26, 1847.

The impression that peace is at hand appears to have been ground among men of all parties in Washington, until it is at length rare to meet one who believes that the war is much longer to continue. This opinion has been so long maturing, it is difficult to say precisely upon what it is based. Certainly not upon information, for our Government, for whatever may be the advice received from its confidential agents in Mexico, they are a sealed book to the wonder mongers. For the last month each succeeding mail from Vera Cruz, has brought us something looking a little more like peace than the news by its predecessor—as though the deluded Mexicans are coming to their senses. Your readers have doubtless seen that a peace party has been organized in the Capitol, and has established a paper to print its views. We have here subsequently learned that almost simultaneous with the birth of this paper, Santa Anna tendered his resignation, which could not be noted up to the latest date, for want of a quorum of the "illustrious Congress"; many of the members having absented. A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from the City of Mexico by the very last arrival, after describing the perfect and deplorable anarchy existing there, announces the hourly and rapid increase of peace parties, which is also being promulgated by the press. The late Santa Anna's proclamation has in fact disarmed the church of its late hostile views, which, by the way, were only taken up under false impressions cunningly promulgated by Santa Anna. They do not hesitate to denounce the military tyrants of their ill-fated country, and call aloud for the restoration of the Republic, and the return of the army may rid them for ever from the harpies so long preying on the vitals of the nation. The Washington Correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer of N. Y., writing under a very late date, describes (from private and very late advice) the condition of things in Zacatecas, the great alluvial State of Mexico, which is well known to the friends of the Sun's Correspondent in reference to the affairs in the city, that I give you an extract, as follows: "It (Zacatecas) openly withholds revenue from the Mexican Government, and boldly refuses both money and men to prosecute the war, and insists that it has been brought on by the folly of her military rulers aided by the Monarchical party; and that it is now prosecuted for no other purpose than to enable the more than useless band of army officers to live on the substance of the people and to deprive them of their liberty." The State of Yucatan has certainly entered into a treaty with the United States, which it obtains the privileges of neutrality. I omitted to mention above that Arista is now said to be the secret head and front of the peace party; though Herrera, who is probably elected President, is its most noted leader. Arista's connection with the peace party gives me great confidence in the belief that it will speedily and surely triumph. I have known Arista well (by character) for many years; having seen and conversed with perhaps a hundred intelligent Texans, who have been in his power as prisoners, on different occasions. With one accord they say that he never forfeits a promise or tells a lie—qualities the more remarkable in him, as no other distinguished Mexican is known to possess them. Indeed, though Arista was for many years the commander of the army of the North, and therefore had the chief direction of hostilities against the Texans, the latter to this day regard him as preeminently a man of intelligence, integrity, and judgment; and, of all others, they are less disposed to accord the possession of a single good trait to a Mexican.

Information, such as I have referred to above, coming as it does from many sources, has created the unanimity of opinion here that when Scott reaches the gates of the city, he will meet with proposals from the church and business party—the peace party, making strong by the total discomfiture of those who have claimed (and kept) the Government for so many years, by virtue of their services on the field of battle. Arista, though a distinguished soldier has never been identified with factions or taken part in the frequent revolutions of the military party, and is known as a follower of the leaders of revolutionary cliques. God grant that the influence of his personal character may be impressed on the Government of his unfortunate country! If so, Mexico may yet rise to be really a republic and worthy of the name.

The President's absence puts the top to street speculations as to the result of the Convention which usually make up the sum and substance of "Washington news" at this season. Our latest advice of his progress and his in Philadelphia, where and in Baltimore, he was received with every possible mark of attention and respect. Although nothing could exceed the kind welcome which he was recently given, yet the people of your State, the people of the North are making ten times the "hallelujah" over him. In that region, people are fast learning to think as much of appearances as over the Atlantic, where they "go" pretty much "all for looks." I leave your readers to the regular newspaper reports of his progress, for details of the show; for show it has been, ever since he left the depot in this city, and will be until he comes back, where a live President can be seen at almost any time.

The Federalists of the North and West are striving to bend the approaching Chicago Convention to their own party purposes. In this they are destined to succeed to a certain extent, but by no means as far as they fancy. It will end in a Western harbor and river excitement, which will give them an addition of some four or five thousand votes in States, where we may conveniently get rid of so many unreliable men, without the fear of finding ourselves in a minority. To my mind, this will prove a good thing; for show it has been, ever since he left the depot in this city, and will be until he comes back, where a live President can be seen at almost any time.

Col. Haskell, the author of the late attack on Gen. Pillow, claims to be entitled to represent the District (of Tennessee) lately represented by Milton Brown. He has declared himself a candidate. It is believed here that he had this matter in his eye when venturing to assail Gen. P., whose reply places him in so unenviable a position. Milton Brown declines running. The Federalists of the district is very large, yet it is thought that Col. H. can hardly succeed, owing to the strong feeling against him at home.

During the past week we have had here Gen. H. A. Harrison, of Georgia, and Governor A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, on their way home from the examination at West Point. They were of the "Board" for this season. Col. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgewood, has been in Washington also. I presume you have already had the pleasure of taking his manly hand.

According to reports of ship masters, meeting the American steam ship Washington (of the new Bremen line) on this, her first trip, she is not destined to prove the fast craft was first supposed. Her voyage will hardly be made in less than eighteen days. This will prove a sad disappointment to the Yankees, who were in hopes that she would make Coates in ten days from their harbor.

John Taylor, of Carolina, rather than Col. Benton, is the author of the excellent suggestion for an amendment to the clause in the Constitution relating to the election of President; which having been recommended in the "Columbia" recent Jefferson City speech, is likely to be adopted by the members as original with him. Col. B. may not remember the fact; but fact it is, as I can prove, that John Taylor and no one else is the author of the proposition.

As the Federalists are laboring to kick up a dust over an alleged act of injustice to Col. May—sending Col. Fauntleroy to supersede him in command of the dragons with Gen. Taylor, I may write you that F., the Lieut. Col. of the Regiment, having been off duty—sick—for many months, applied for orders as soon as he became able to report to the field. He is a gallant and experienced officer, and was very properly immediately directed to join Gen. Taylor, where he is in command of that portion of his regiment. Lieut. Col. May is but a Colonel by brevet, while Fauntleroy is the Lieut. Col. of the Regiment. This feels who complain that Col. Fauntleroy was not proscribed—denied the privilege of serving his country in the field—because to permit him so to do would place a regimental superior over Col. May, are furious about what they term the proscription of the latter on account of his politics. They bark up the wrong tree in this matter, as usual. Col. May is now, as he has been to my knowledge for eleven years, as staunch and radical a locofoco as ever huzzared for "old Jackson." I have had it upon the point of my pen a dozen times to write you correcting the notion that M. is a fed, which we have seen in the papers of late, though I am glad that I have not done so on this occasion, for a prior federal prohibition in correcting the mistake.

That your readers may understand how federal politicians of the North feel towards Gen. Taylor, I transcribe the following resolutions that have just passed the Legislature of New Hampshire, where the democrats are again in the minority. Not a Democrat in the assembly voted for the resolution.

1. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, that the thanks of the State of New Hampshire be tendered to Major General Zachary Taylor, and Major General Winfield Scott of the United States Army, and to the brave officers and soldiers who have distinguished themselves by their gallant and successful conduct during the several engagements with the enemy by whose civil war now exists—years 1851—nos 108.

2. Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the friends and relations of the brave men who since the commencement of the civil war, have been in the defense of their country—years 184—nos 51.

3. Resolved, That notwithstanding the repeated outrages of Mexico on the persons and property of our citizens since the treaty of 1831—outrages which would have justified in the estimation of the civilized world the strongest measures for redress, the course of our Government has been marked by a spirit of forbearance until these (the outrages) were consummated by the actual invasion of our territory—years 143—nos 63.

4. Resolved, That in the measures of the national Executive for the protection of our soil, the security of our citizens and the vindication of the rights and honor of our country in reference to the relations with Mexico and her invasion, we recognize not only a spirit of justice and a desire for peace, but at the same time wisdom, statesmanlike sagacity and patriotic energy—years 140—nos 56.

Some time during the approaching fall all the now unproductive property (real estate, &c.) deeded to the Solicitor of the Treasury, in the settlement of debts or judgments due the United States, is to be sold by public auction for each piece of property according to advertisement as to be received. Here's a chance for speculators in North Carolina to "buy themselves rich."

HALIFAX.

For the North Carolina Standard.

Celebration of the 4th at Forestville.

At a Meeting of the citizens of Forestville and its vicinity, on the 18th instant, on motion of Prof. Brooks, James D. Newsom, Esq. was called to the Chair and Robert E. Harris appointed Secretary.

On motion of Prof. Brooks the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make the necessary preparations for the celebration of the ensuing Anniversary of American Independence on Monday the 5th of July, to wit: John W. Harrell, William C. Smith, Maj. John M. Crenshaw, William B. Dunn, Josiah Bridges, David Gill, W. Thompson; and on motion the Chairman was added.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. John T. Cane, and an Oration delivered by Mr. Archibald McDowell.

JAMES D. NEWSOM, Chmn.

ROBERT E. HARRIS, Sec'y.

Messrs. Boyden and Bogle.

We attend-d at Newton, Catawba county court, last week, and then and there we heard Mr. Boyden and Mr. Bogle, both candidates for Congress in the 2d Congressional district, address a large and attentive crowd.

Our readers are aware that both of these gentlemen belong to the whig party. The unjust legislation of last year has put the county of Catawba with Irwell, Wilks, and other counties thus snatched under democracy by more than two thousand clear majority of votes.

Mr. Boyden led off the discussion. He is par excellence the nominee of the party, the real Simon Pure, and his speech seemed rather a war on his opponent, Mr. Bogle, than on any one else, saying that he treated the Mexican War very lightly, and misrepresented the action of the Executive, as to levying contributions on the commerce of Mexico. He said that Mr. Bogle denounced caucuses and conventions when he or his peculiar friends were the nominees. He said that he was as large a farmer as Mr. Bogle, and if he was a native of Massachusetts, had as much interest at stake in North Carolina as Mr. Bogle. To all this Mr. Bogle replied in very good humor and repelled Mr. Boyden's assertions, and made quite an impression on the people.

Now this is out of our district and is a family quarrel of the Feds, and as the old woman said when she saw her husband and the bear fight, we don't care which whips.

We only hope in our District that our nominee, Walter F. Leake, Esq., will accept. We will try to give Col. Barringer a little more to keep him in good training, lest he forget that there are any democrats in this district. Lincoln Courier.

The Alabama Tragedy. A letter from Gainesville, Alabama, to the editor of the Montgomery Journal, contains a brief account of the trial of Col. John Anthony Winston for killing, a few days since, Dr. S. S. Perry of that place. The killing was admitted, and a plea of justification put in. The evidence for the defence, it is said, revealed a case, that, for blackness and guilt, deep and damning in all its features, has no parallel in the catalogue of crime in any civilized country.

The plot between Dr. Perry and the wife of Col. Winston embraced the destruction not only of the Colonel, but of the wife of the Doctor. Perry, it seems, was to draw Winston into a fight and get the first shot, for which purpose he carried a six barrel revolver, and Mrs. W. had told her confidant, who had asked what was to be done with Mrs. Perry, "O, we can get rid of her as easy enough." Col. Winston was promptly acquitted.

Mrs. Winston, whose maiden name was Mary W. Logwood, has been sent by her husband to the residence of her friends at Somerville, Tenn. The Colonel intends to make provisions for her future support, and to apply for a divorce. When he shot Perry, he sent a message to his wife that he had killed him, and her reply was that "he would repent it." Col. W. has not seen her since, nor will he ever see her again. Whig.

At Saratoga Springs, on the 16th instant there was a hard frost. We also see it stated in the papers that it snowed about the same time in Massachusetts.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 17.

Attack on a Wagon Train by a Mexican Guerrilla Party—Thirty Americans supposed to be killed—Forty Wagons Destroyed—Death of Major Bosworth, Paymaster U. S. Army.

The U. S. ship Massachusetts, Capt. Wood, arrived last evening, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 14th inst. The Massachusetts brings over 155 sick and wounded soldiers, under charge of Dr. Tudor, besides the following passengers: Mr. Joseph Harrod, Dr. Tudor, U. S. A., Purser Bryan, of the navy, and Mr. Bosworth and two servants.

The following deaths occurred on the Massachusetts—C. Gaines, of the Mounted Rifles, and John Drew, of company I, 7th Infantry, died on board before the Massachusetts left Vera Cruz, and were sent on shore for interment on the Mounted Rifles, and John Smith, of Company C, 7th Infantry, died at sea. On the 13th, J. F. Carson, South Carolina Volunteer, died. On the 14th, D. Scott, South Carolina Volunteer, and H. Heck, 2d Dragoons. On the 15th, L. Grover, Company E, Mounted Rifles.

The comito is represented as on the increase at Vera Cruz. We regret extremely to say that Paymaster Bosworth, who sailed from here only on the 18th ult, sickened and died in Vera Cruz of the comito. His remains were brought back on the Massachusetts in charge of his brother.

Quite the most important intelligence brought by this arrival relates to an attack upon a large train by the Mexican guerrillas, which has been partially successful. By the Fanny we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst. for Puebla, under command of Lieut. Col. McIntosh. The train had in charge \$225,000 in specie, of which some one hundred thousand belonged to the Paymaster's Department, the remainder to the Quartermaster's. 125 wagons and 600 pack mules were in the train, which was escorted by 800 troops.

The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th inst., and on Sunday the 6th, when it had advanced about 25 miles, it was attacked by a large party of guerrillas. The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans; being represented as a defile broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said, too, that slight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans to obstruct our advance. The attack was made upon each extremity of the train and upon the centre at the same time, the principal point however being the wagons which were supposed to contain the specie.

Private accounts represent that the attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed—though not those containing the specie—two hundred mules loaded with subsistence were taken, and thirty of our men killed. The American Eagle of the 9th says our loss is variously estimated at from four to twenty, but private accounts, from responsible sources, give the loss as we have done, at thirty men. The check was so severe that Col. McIntosh determined not to hazard an advance without reinforcements. Our troops accordingly entrenched themselves behind their wagons, and dispatches were sent off to Gen. Cadwalader at Vera Cruz. The general left on Monday evening, the 7th instant, with a force of about five hundred men and four howitzers. Private accounts say further that on the 10th a part of the volunteers also left, with four howitzers, to join the train.

The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the utmost coolness, and that the enemy, being repulsed, fell back towards the Puente Nacional, which some suppose they may attempt to defend. No later news from the train had been received the morning of the 11th, the day the Massachusetts left. On the 10th a large mail was despatched to this port on the propeller Washington, which may be hourly expected. Her letters may bring us further details.

No later news had been received from the army of Gen. Scott. The reason is obvious; for the present at least the communication has been entirely cut off. We do not regard this as at all alarming, for Gen. Cadwalader will no doubt open a passage to Jalapa at once; but it indicates a necessity for some cavalry force upon the line to clear away the brigands which infest it, and who must have mustered in greater force than had been anticipated to attack a train guarded by 800 troops.

But the audacity of these guerrillas does not stop here. They are entering Vera Cruz and stealing our horses. For several nights alarms had been created in the city by these predatory attempts. Private letters say that sixty horses were stolen from one pen in the immediate vicinity of the town. A regiment of Texas Rangers, it seems to us, would find ample scope for employment in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 18th June, has the following confirmatory intelligence as to the attack on the train:

Attack on the Train. We learn that the whole of the immense train, under the escort of Col. McIntosh and 800 men, proceeding onward to the head quarters of Gen. Scott, were attacked by a guerrilla party at a point just fifteen miles beyond Santa Fe, a village eight miles from Vera Cruz. The moment the attack was made on the head of the train, the dragons charged on the enemy, and dispersed them. After the lapse of a very short time, the Mexicans again made their appearance in seemingly overwhelming numbers, at least 17 or 1800 strong, and opened a fire on several points at once. Here a considerable number of pack mules fell into the hands of the foe, from the extended line which had to be kept up, on the march, owing to the narrow defiles through which the train was passing. Col. McIntosh, after a rather severe contest, beat off the assailants, and then fortified himself behind his wagons, deeming it imprudent to continue on without a reinforcement, particularly requiring artillery. An express reached the city on Monday, the 7th inst., in the evening, and on Tuesday morning Gen. Cadwalader marched to his relief, with a section detailed from the Howitzer battery, 10 guns, attached to the Volunteer regiment, under Lieutenants Blakely and Cochran; four companies of the 11th regiment, under Colonel Ramsey; one company of the 9th and one of the 7th Infantry; and company K, of the 3d Dragoons. Twenty wagons accompanied. The Mexicans are said to be posted in considerable strength, in the vicinity of the National Bridge, (Puente Nacional), close to which the train is entrenched. They are determined to dispute the passage with us. Gen. Cadwalader, on his junction with Colonel McIntosh, will be at the head of about 1500 strong, and he has declared that he shall soon be able to clear the road of those desperadoes, the guerrillas. Although the name is not given, there is little doubt of the Mexicans being under the command of Padre Jaruetta, the Spaniard, of whose exploits we have already spoken in these columns. The exact sum, in specie, conveyed by this train is \$350,000. There is no authentic intelligence of the loss sustained by either party, in this encounter. Dr. Harney, brother of the Colonel, it is said, received a musket ball in the leg, which was, however, but a flesh wound.

# THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH N. C.

Wednesday, June 30, 1847.

FOR CONGRESS.

Hon. J. R. J. DANIEL,

OF HALIFAX.

Election Thursday the 5th of August.

## The President's Northern Tour.

Every where in his Northern Tour—at Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, and N. York—the reception of President Polk has been brilliant and enthusiastic. After passing Wilmington, Delaware, and arriving at the State line, the President was handed over to the Philadelphia Committee, and was addressed by Judge Champey. "The reply of the President" says the Delaware Gazette, "was startlingly eloquent and appropriate." He was entertained in Philadelphia at the house of Vice President Dallas.

The Pennsylvaniaian thus notices the reply of the President to Judge Champey: "The reply of the President was in every respect impressive, and created unbounded applause. He is an ardent and animated speaker, with a full, clear voice, and a most pleasing address. Mr. Polk seemed to feel deeply the hearty greeting of the flourishing States whose citizens were around him, and in turn heard him with profound attention, save when his eloquent and stirring tones were answered by the explosion of cheers. His reference to the glorious system of government under which we live, and to the importance of preserving unimpaired the union of the States, were singularly exciting and appropriate to the occasion. We regret deeply the absence of a stenographer, in order that these remarks might be preserved. We feel ourselves utterly unable to do justice to them."

In Philadelphia the President visited the Girard College—the Eastern Penitentiary—the three divisions of the Model School in Chester Street—the High School—the United States Mint; after which, accompanied by a number of friends, he entered the Hall of Independence, and "was welcomed, thrice welcomed to the sacred Hall by Mayor Swift." The President replied as follows to Mayor Swift:

"Mr. Mayor and gentlemen: For the cordial welcome you have given me, on this my visit to the city of Philadelphia, and for the cordial welcome extended to me by the citizens of Philadelphia, I return you my most grateful acknowledgments."

"I am happy to have availed myself of this occasion to visit the city of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania; and that which adds deeply, in my mind, to the interest of my visit to your city, is the birth of our nation—our country—this is the hall in which sat that venerable body of men—here sat John Hancock—here sat Thomas Jefferson—here sat your own Franklin and Rush—that venerable, that illustrious body of men, (God bless their memories!) who made the astounding declaration to the world—that a nation of freemen lived!"

Seventy years have gone since that glorious event—the birth of our nation—and how many more years shall have passed away—when our Presidents shall have enjoyed the honor which I now enjoy, of being thus warmly welcomed by the citizens and municipal government of this city, I would ask—what human sagacity can foresee the prosperity and greatness of my beloved country? President of this consecrated hall. This is the hall in which our fathers—the great—the purest, the most elevating that was ever known to man. I am in Independence Hall—the first time in my life that I have had the honor. I feel proud of my country.

"I thank you, not only for your kind and cordial welcome, but for receiving me in the same hall in which your fathers—Lafayette—the same hall where, in former days, we have honored that great and good man—whose statue I now see before me—George Washington, the father of his country! I thank you, then, not only for the manner in which you have received me, but also for the place."

The speech was frequently interrupted by the most deafening shouts of applause from the citizens within and without the Hall; and then, says the Pennsylvaniaian, after having shaken hands with an immense number of the people, "he entered a barouche, with four splendid horses attached, and repaired to the residence of the Vice President, amid tremendous cheering, which was kept up until the carriage receded from the sight of the mighty gathering."

On Friday last the President arrived at the City of New York, and was received in a manner worthy of that great and growing City. The New York Correspondent of the Washington Union says:

"All the way to the city the spectacle was really grand beyond description. Our noble bay never presented a finer sight. It seemed to smooth its broad and majestic front, to give the President its best welcome. It was fairly covered with watercraft of every size from the three-decker down to the rapid Whitehall boat, darting hither and thither like dolphins. The C. Vanderbilt, of course, was the flag-ship—on board of her was the President; but behind and before and around her was a fleet of vessels, waving from deck to mast-head with flags of all nations, and, as they moved along, almost hiding the water beneath."

At ten minutes past two the President was received at the Battery with a salute of cannon and small arms from the military. Our Philadelphia friends have talked of their forty thousand out to receive the President. The Empire city has her 150,000 in her streets to-day. At three o'clock this afternoon, Broadway, as far as the eye could reach, was densely lined on both sides with expectant crowds—every balcony and the front of every house had its occupants—these last mostly of the more precious sex, whose dresses brilliant with many colors—or should I not rather say their bright eyes and beauty rare?—made the long street gleam like an arcade of flowers.

"The procession was imposing, both by its numbers and appearance. Where I write this, is about half a mile from the Battery. The head of the procession with the President passed at 3 o'clock, and while I write this (ten minutes after 4) it is still passing. The military were out in unusual numbers. The fine regiment of the National Guards—which we New Yorkers think one of the very finest volunteer corps in the Union—paraded 620 strong, almost its entire force, and the greatest ever mustered by it. The fire department, too, was out in strength, and their uniform red shirts gave quite a feature of the procession."

The President had rooms at the Astor House. He was to see his fellow-citizens on Saturday at the City Hall, and expected to leave on Monday last for Boston.

The duties which have accrued under the Mexican Tariff, as a military contribution, already exceed half a million of dollars in specie, with the prospect of a large increase.

## General Taylor and the Federalists.

Is Gen. Taylor indeed a Whig? And if so, will the Federalists, as a party, give him their support? The Boston Whig says, flatly: "Gen. Taylor cannot carry Massachusetts"—and the same feeling seems to pervade the Federalists of Ohio, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont. Indeed, all the denunciations which have been showered upon the old soldier, have come from the Federal presses and Federal orators in those States; and while in other portions of the Confederacy a number of Federal Editors have raised his name for the Presidency, in order to advance their own selfish views, it has been left to the Democracy generally to guard his reputation, and to defend his character, as a military officer of the Republic, against the assaults of Abolitionists and Hartford Conventionists. This duty the Democratic party will continue to discharge, whatever Gen. Taylor's politics may turn out to be; for they believe the War he is waging to be just, and they would encourage him, by every means in their power, to persevere in the brilliant and honorable course which he has heretofore pursued until Mexico is sufficiently humbled and permanent peace secured. But the proposition to make him President, as a Whig, or without any knowledge of his political opinions, is quite a different thing; and in due time the Federalists may find it to be so. Enough, however, on that point.

But what say the leading Federalists of North Carolina? Will Senator Mangum go for him? We doubt it. His hopes are bound up with those of Judge McLean—he would like to be the Candidate for Vice-President on the McLean ticket; and though he might, if handsomely whipped into it, go for Gen. Taylor, still, as he no doubt expects much under old arrangements, and can hope for nothing as the result of a new organization, he will prove stubborn and hard to manage. His County Organ, the Hillsborough Recorder, is out, it is true, for Gen. Taylor; but then that is well understood. The venerable and very respectable Hartford Conventionist who edits that paper, and who opposes this War, as he did that of 1812, is seeking only to advance present purposes—he desires to secure to Mr. Kerr, the Federal candidate for Congress in that District, the benefit of Gen. Taylor's military fame. That, and no more. Of course he will deny it, but we have known for some time what estimate to place upon the assertions or denials of Federal Editors.

What says Mr. Badger? He, we are inclined to believe—and certainly we have the right to form and express an opinion in the premises—is for Gen. Scott, and ditto, Mr. Kenneth Rayner, the Federal nominee for Governor that is to be—aye, is to be, Messrs. Loring and McKesson to the contrary notwithstanding. Are the proofs demanded in regard to Mr. Rayner? Read the following extract from his speech, delivered in the Commons during the late session of the Legislature on the Re-Districting Bill. Speaking of the canvass for the Presidency in 1848, he says:

"Without wishing to disparage others, yet I feel assured, that if we are led in this contest by him whose word has sunk so deep of the blood of the enemies of his country—whose wisdom in council is no less to be admired than his bravery in the field—who has ever been found competent to his task on every trying occasion—and who has now gone to sustain the stars and stripes in a foreign land—I say, if he is our leader, I feel every confidence in a glorious and triumphant victory. I mean the hero of Chippewa and Niagara, him who has of late been the subject of obloquy and attempted ridicule, to every political party and shallow-pated ingrate in the land."

There it is, from the leader of the Federalists in the late House of Commons, in language too plain to be misunderstood; and we well remember the sensation these remarks occasioned at the time they were delivered. Will Mr. Rayner eat his words? We think not. Will he attend the Taylor Meeting in this City on Saturday next? We do not think he will—at any rate we do not think he will go there with a view to advance the object of the Meeting. Indeed, we incline to the belief that he will not go for Gen. Taylor, (no matter how many calls may be made in the Register and Star) without some definite and satisfactory information as to his political principles; and in saying this we are guided solely by our knowledge of the man. Attempts may be made—attempts have been made, so some think, to drive him into the Taylor harness; but the Representative from Hartford is too old a politician to be frightened by anonymous Communications, even though they appear in the Federal papers. The following, from a Communication over the signature of "Crittenden," in the Register of the 15th June, is considered in certain quarters as a hit at Mr. Rayner:

"I have seen but 'ONE' who disapproves it, and his 'reasons' for such disapprobation are characteristic of the man! Such is his selfishness and ambition, that he would prefer any time 'to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven'; and whoever expects even a spark of his generosity or gratitude to go forth in behalf of Gen. Taylor, unless he is to be the gainer, will be reckoning without their host. The enthusiasm in favor of Gen. T. is too high to be checked by the voice of one, or even a hundred crakers! Thank Heaven, the voice of the independent voters of the country is about to be heard. If the mere professed, twitting politicians, who are constantly calculating for higher and still higher offices, do not wish to come in and take a part in the contest for him, let them stand aside. Their services can be dispensed with, and that too without being missed. They may learn a lesson from what is going on around them, which may be profitable, despite their self-imagined greatness and importance."

Well may Mr. Rayner exclaim, with General Taylor, "save me from my friends!" Thus far, we have not heard of the first Democrat in Wake County who intends to take part in the proposed Taylor Meeting on Saturday next. Our Democratic friends here are pretty well acquainted with the getters up of that Meeting, as well as with the objects it is expected to promote; and they will celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence like good citizens and patriots, leaving it to others to do whatever else they may choose on that ill-fated day. They are well satisfied with the present condition of things; and, if they were not, they could not reasonably calculate to gain any thing as a party, or to benefit the country, by a premature agitation of the Presidential question. In common with their brethren in other portions of the Union, they have no fears as to the future. They feel confident that at the proper time a great and pure man—whether a warrior with laurels fresh from the battle-fields of Mexico, or a statesman from the North or from the South, or from the West, they cannot now say—will be selected to bear forward the Democratic standard, as Mr. Polk bore it to victory in 1844; but any rate, and at all hazards, they will hold on to those principles which have so blessed and elevated the Republic under the present Administration, and they will trust to the mighty masses of the people, who have never yet failed the country in its hours of trial.

Since the above article was prepared, we have seen the Raleigh Register of yesterday, which contains an Editorial call for a strong rally at the

## Taylor Meeting on Saturday next, and a Communication from which we make the following extract.

"In conclusion, I must be allowed to say, that as a Whig, I am opposed to this Convention, with all its distinction of party," called to meet on the 30th of July next, to nominate Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. If the Democrats as a party, or any portion of them, have seen the error of their ways, the folly and imbecility of their leaders in conducting national affairs, and if they have repented of their ingratitude and injustice to Gen. Taylor, we certainly can have no objection to their co-operating with us in elevating him to the Presidential Chair; but let us make no compromises, here no partnerships in the matter—for Taylor is a Whig, must be nominated as a Whig, and will be triumphantly elected as a Whig."

Sufficiently clear, we should think, for the understanding of any one. Gen. Taylor is a Whig, must be nominated as a Whig, and will be triumphantly elected as a Whig—so says the Register's Correspondent; and more than this—the Taylor Whigs, it seems, want no "partnerships in the matter"; but they will kindly take in such Democrats as may have "seen the error of their ways" and "repented of their ingratitude and injustice" to Gen. Taylor!!!

Mississippi right side up! A very large and enthusiastic Convention of the Democratic party of Mississippi was held at Jackson, on the 7th instant, over which the Hon. Powhatan Ellis presided. Col. Joseph W. Matthews, of Marshall County, was nominated for Governor; Samuel Stamps for Secretary of State; William J. Austin for Treasurer; and George T. Swann for Auditor of Public Accounts. The Jackson Mississippiian says:

"The democracy of the State take the field under the most favorable auspices for success; and if the spirit in which the nominations were made shall pervade the democratic party, we shall succeed by a triumphant majority of from eight to ten thousand votes."

"Our readers are referred to the proceedings which are published to-day, to the exclusion of most everything else. Those friends who are fearful that some premature action might be had on the subject of the presidency, will perceive that the convention did not even allude to the subject. The democratic party have no disposition to act hastily in this vital matter; and when they do act, it will be with their eyes open. They will consent to go for men, however brilliant their achievements, without a full understanding of their principles. Principles are everything—men, the mere dust in the balance. At a proper time Mississippi will speak, and when she does, her word will be a national convention and its nominees."

Able and patriotic Resolutions were adopted, and we regret we cannot find room for them in our columns. The Democrats of Mississippi have made a noble start in the right path, and with the words of Jefferson Davis, in the moment of trial at Buena Vista—"forward—guide centre—march"—as their motto, they cannot fail to achieve a brilliant victory.

The Weather—The Crops. The "oldest inhabitant" perhaps, cannot remember a Spring more unpropitious to vegetation and to the Crops, than the late one. April and May were unusually cold—so cold that Corn and Cotton were seriously obstructed in their growth; and thus far, June has been almost as unfavorable. In addition to this, we have had heavy rains in the midst of the Wheat harvest, but we have not heard of any losses on this account. The Wheat has generally matured pretty well, and we hope the farmers may be blessed with good weather until the harvest time is over, and that their fields may turn out well. The Crops of Oats, we learn, is extremely good—better than it has been for years—but cool, rainy weather is considered favorable to Oats. The Cotton crop in this region, we understand, is quite backward, owing to the cool weather and the heavy rains.

Julius Pictorial Double Brother Jonathan.—Wilson & Co. Great artists of July Brother Jonathan, published at New York, has just come to hand. It contains between eighty and ninety finely executed engravings, some of them very large ones—the two largest occupying the nine first page of the paper; these are original and spirited drawings of Washington's entrance into New York in 1783, when the English took their departure, and Washington taking leave of his officers, on retiring to private life. There are some eighty or ninety other pictures of national events, portraits of distinguished Americans, &c., interspersed with historical facts of great interest; the whole for 20 cents. Certainly very cheap. They can be had of STUART WHITE, at the Post Office.

The Lincoln Courier of the 24th instant, contains the first number of a series of Communications addressed to the "Hon. Robert B. Gilliam, Speaker of the late House of Commons," in relation to the course of the Federalists at the last session of the Legislature, over the signature of "Yancy." The writer is evidently a gentleman of information and talents. He handles Federalism with gloves off. We hope he will continue his labors, and we shall do ourselves the pleasure to lay his numbers, as they appear in the Courier, before our readers. The first number shall appear in our next paper.

The reader will find on our first page several articles of interest. We invite attention particularly to the Speech of Mr. Prentiss, welcoming the Mississippi Volunteers to New Orleans, and to the article from